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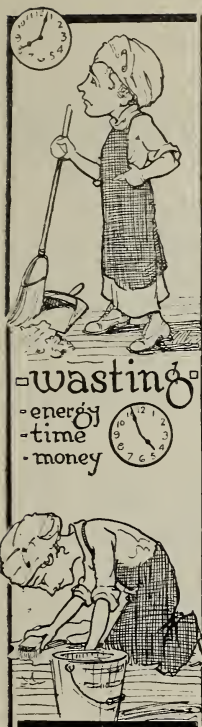
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# SAVING TIME AND MONEY BY SIMPLE HOUSECLEANING

"EASY AND OFTEN"  
SAVES YOU AND YOUR BELONGINGS  
IN HOUSECLEANING



## KEEP DIRT OUT OF THE HOUSE

Clean walks, steps, porches, and sills together with clean shoes and rubbers means less dirt in the house.

## REMOVE DUST THOROUGHLY

Right methods mean removal, not scattering dirt about to settle again.

## DO HEAVY CLEANING A LITTLE AT A TIME and avoid spring and fall housecleaning.

## USE WATER AND CLEANING AGENTS SPARINGLY

Too much injures wood and all finishes, weakens glue, paste and cement. Always rub until dry.

## TRAIN THE FAMILY TO LEAVE THINGS IN PLACE — — — AND IN GOOD CONDITION

This is fair play to all — — —



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# Things Used in Cleaning

## CLEANING TOOLS

Before buying any device, ask yourself: Will it pay for itself in the long run by saving time and strength or wear and tear? Will it make some especially disagreeable task less unpleasant?

Long handles on brooms, brushes, and dustpans save the back.

A cleaning cloth should be soft and loosely woven so that it will take up dirt easily and itself be easy to clean. A duster takes up dirt better if a few drops of water or oil have been sprinkled on it. Beware of too much moisture or oil. It leaves streaks. For wiping very dirty places, use soft paper, cotton waste, or rags which may be thrown away.

Keep your cleaning things together in a convenient place. Put them away clean. Hang brushes, mops, and brooms when not in use.

Clean string mops by shaking over a damp newspaper or a can. Never shake in the open air unless you are sure the dirt will not trouble you or your neighbors. Wash occasionally in hot water, with washing-soda or soap. Dry quickly. Sprinkle a few drops of oil on oiled mops.

Clean carpet sweepers frequently. Empty box on damp newspaper, and use old scissors and buttonhook, or coarse comb to remove hairs and dirt from brushes. Keep bearings oiled.

## CLEANING AGENTS

Many cleaning agents are sold in special forms under trade names; often these are convenient but cost more than kinds bought as such or mixed at home.

**SOAP:** Choose a mild soap because it contains no free alkali, which may injure finish.

**KEROSENE** in small quantities is an excellent cleaner. It cuts grease and thus frees dirt.

**WASHING SODA, BORAX, LYE, AND AMMONIA** soften water and cut grease. Use one-half tablespoon washing soda, one teaspoon lye, one tablespoon borax, or two tablespoons ammonia for each gallon of water.

**SCOURERS** are used to remove dirt and tarnish and also to give polish. **Whiting** is a good scourer for fine surfaces. Mix with water for aluminum, with kerosene for enameled iron and porcelain, and with water, alcohol, or ammonia for silver. **Rottenstone** mixed with oil to a creamy consistency makes a good polish for brass, copper, and pewter. **Bathbrick** is a coarse scourer used especially for steel, iron, and zinc. Apply with a little water or on very soiled surfaces with kerosene. **Steelwool** removes stains and discolorations from hard metal surfaces and wood. A fine wool should be used.

# How To Go To Work

## WALLS

Wipe down frequently with a broom covered with a cotton flannel bag, with a long-handled soft brush, or a lamb's wool brush.

Use light, even, overlapping strokes to remove rather than rub in the dirt.

Rub soiled places over radiators, registers, and stoves lightly with cotton batting, changing the cotton as it becomes soiled. Guard against such soiled places by keeping the fixtures and the floor around them free from dust.

Wash oil-painted walls and ceilings like painted woodwork.

Wipe glazed wall paper with a cloth wrung tightly out of warm, soapy water. Do not leave any moisture on the paper; it seeps in at the seams and loosens the paper.

## WINDOWS AND MIRRORS

Rub frequently with soft paper; this keeps the glass clear.

When washing is necessary, use a clean, lintless cloth wrung well out of clear water, or water to which kerosene, alcohol, or washing soda has been added. To get a clear glass, work quickly with even strokes and wipe at once with a clean, dry cloth or soft paper.

Glass may be dry-cleaned with a paste made by moistening a fine powder such as whiting. Rub on the glass, let dry, then polish with a cloth or paper.

## WOODWORK

Dust frequently. For floors, use string mop or broom covered with bag.

Sweep floors occasionally with soft brush.

Wash when necessary with soapy water. Wring cloth very dry; rub with even strokes. Wipe dry at once. If spots remain after washing, scour, wipe clean and dry.

Wipe off spots and finger marks around door knobs, handles, window latches, etc., frequently, using a dampened cloth. This saves labor and wear.

**UNFINISHED:** Beware of using too much water, soap, or cleaning powder. They discolor the wood.

**PAINTED:** Use a cloth well wrung out of light suds made with white soap. Soap applied directly softens and dulls the surface of paint.

**ENAMEL PAINTED:** Use hot water. This dissolves grease and frees dirt. It does not harm gloss. Soap dulls enamel.

**OILED, VARNISHED, AND SHELLACKED:** Use oiled duster or mop. When dingy and black, wash like paint. To revive finish, rub with cloth sprinkled with linseed oil or furniture polish.

**WAXED:** Use dry mops and dusters. Avoid oil; it softens wax so that dirt settles in it.



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SPEND WISELY



SAVE SANELY

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### CARPETS AND CARPET RUGS

In cleaning indoors, avoid scattering the dust.

Carpet sweepers keep the dust from flying, take up surface dust, and are excellent for daily use. Their brushes do not reach deep enough into the fabric for thorough cleaning.

Vacuum cleaners suck the fine dust out of the interior of the fabric, thus saving hard work and wear on furnishings.

When heavy sweeping is done by hand, use a corn broom with short, firm strokes.

Where possible take rugs out of doors for an occasional cleaning. It freshens them and lessens danger from moths. Lay right side down on the grass or dry snow; beat with a flat, springy beater, sweep, turn right side up, and sweep again. Do not hang on a line to beat, or shake by holding one end or corner. Such treatment weakens the threads, even in small, light rugs.

### MATTING

Sweep with a soft brush. Wipe with a slightly dampened cloth.

### LINOLEUM, OILCLOTH, AND CORK CARPET

Dust with a dry mop or covered broom. Sweep with a soft brush. Wash with a cloth wrung dry from soapy water, and dry thoroughly with a clean cloth. If too much water is used, it gets underneath and gradually rots the covering and the floor.

### FURNITURE

Dust frequently.

For fine upholstery and carvings, use a soft pointed brush.

For heavy upholstery and reed furniture, use a medium-soft pointed brush.

For leather, use an oiled duster.

KEEP CLEAN RATHER THAN MAKE CLEAN

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THEN BUY WAR



**W.S.S.**  
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS  
ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT

SAVINGS STAMPS

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